

HINDENBERG LINE SHATTERED

BRITISH TANKS LEAD SMASHING FIVE MILE GAIN

Huge Mechanical Monsters Crash Through Heavy Belts of German Wire Defenses

MANY CITIES CAPTURED IN SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE

Attack, Made Almost Without Warning, Finds Enemy Unprepared and Disorganized

- PERSHING SEES FUN.
- British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 21.—General Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, was present at the British headquarters as the guest of Field Marshal Haig, the British commander, to witness the British offensive.
- The American commander followed the battle with the deepest interest.

London, Nov. 21.—The Hindenburg line has been broken to a depth of four to five miles, the war office announces and several thousand prisoners have been taken.

The British troops stormed the first system of the Hindenburg line defenses along the whole front between St. Quentin and the Scarf river a distance of 32 miles.

TANKS PRESS ON.

The British infantry and tanks pressed on, and captured the second system of defenses, over a mile beyond.

The attack was begun yesterday by the third army. There was no artillery preparation and the Germans were taken completely by surprise.

SUPPORT LINE TAKEN.

The second system of German defenses captured by the British is known as "Hindenburg support line." The British captured Benais, Lameau wood, La Valenciennes, defenses known as walah ridge, and Ribecourt village. Their operations are continuing.

The whole German line west of the canal du Nord to the Bapaune, Cambrai road, has been captured. The British also fought their way through Couillet wood.

Lieutenant General Sir Julian Byng is in command of the attacking army.

TOWNS CAPTURED

The towns of Havrincourt, Marcoing, Graincourt, and Anneux, and Neuf wood, have been captured by the British.

A large number of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry when the attack was opened, and broke through successive belts of German wire defenses, which were of great depth and strength.

SPRINGS SURPRISE.

Field Marshal Haig has sprung a surprise on the Germans in northern France, attacking suddenly on a front of more than 30 miles, and breaking the famous Hindenburg line to a maximum depth of nearly five miles. His troops are still fighting their way forward in the most spectacular offensive of the war on the western front since the trench lines were established.

WITHOUT WARNING.

The blow was struck without warning of any artillery preparation preceding it. The British tanks in great numbers smashed their way through the formidable German wire entanglements, plowing the road for the infantry, which swarmed irresistibly forward.

Village after village fell into British hands as Haig's troops pressed forward.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken by the British as well as large quantities of war material. The attack was carried out in unfavorable atmospheric conditions, and the weather has since grown stormy.

American troops and American ships are needed by the allies, Premier Lloyd George informed the American mission now in England, at the first meeting of the Anglo-American war council.

Tonnage Necessary.

An early increased supply of tonnage is necessary for the continued welfare of the allied cause and the British prime minister is anxious to know how soon the first million American soldiers can be expected in France. Russia's collapse and the Teutonic success in Italy, Premier Lloyd George declared, "make it even more imperative than before that the United States should send as many troops as possible across the Atlantic as early as possible."

Nothing But War.

Pledging "nothing but war" as his policy, Georges Clemenceau, has received the confidence of the French chamber of deputies in himself and cabinet by a large vote. The new premier pledged his administration to a vigorous prosecution of the conflict, and declared his war aim is to be a victor. He would not agree to per-

(Continued on Page Three)

Ladd Didn't Say Farmer Stood Loss

Federal Food Commissioner Denies Statement Attributed to Him by Packard

FRAZIER SAID SO, SAYS

TAX COMMISSION'S HEAD

Dr. E. F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota agricultural college and federal food administrator for North Dakota, in a letter to The Tribune denies responsibility for a statement that marketing conditions are costing the farmers \$55,000,000, attributed to him by Chairman F. E. Packard of the state tax commission in his recent address to the national association of tax commissioners at Atlanta, Ga., and given wide publicity in the press of the country.

"I do not think that there is anything that I have ever stated from which this statement can be taken," writes Dr. Ladd. "My statements are all in print in the bulletins and in two addresses which were given in full in the Fargo papers."

Chairman F. E. Packard when questioned on the subject stated that this declaration was not included in the original manuscript of his speech, but was added at the request of Governor Frazier, who, Mr. Packard states, was his authority for quoting Dr. Ladd.

TRIBUNE MAN TAKES RIDE IN BRITISH TANK

A Monster Tank Doing Stunts Is Most Exercisingly Funny Spectacle

TAKES COOL DAUNTLESS

KENNETH W. PAYNE, Our London Correspondent.

A "Tankodrome," France, Nov. 20.—After taking a trip in a tank, and going over the " * * * tank stable and proving grounds where * * * the ungainly mechanical beasts have been performing for our benefit, I am able to answer a question which has puzzled so many newspaper readers at home.

The question is, "Why are the tanks always written about in the press dispatches as though the whole subject was chiefly humorous, and the tanks themselves nothing but great gawky jokes?"

The answer is that * * * a tank doing stunts proves to be in fact most exercisingly funny.

With lumbering, crashing plumb it does things which you simply don't believe, even while the ludicrous performance is going on right under your eyes.

When we arrived at this particular tankodrome, a number of the creatures were moving the ground in the center of the show, apparently eager to begin the show.

The whole thing was unreal, a bit of Jules Verne, a Broddingszian horse show. Near the field, sheds and shops housed tanks in various stages of construction and repair. In one corner of the field a number of the uncouth beasts had apparently been let out to graze.

Climbing aboard one which was ready in the center of the field to be put through its paces, I found an interior as neat and shipshape as an ocean liner.

It was clean and polished, the walls painted white, and there was even a matting carpet on the small bits of floor space not preempted by intricate machinery.

"Doesn't stay that way long when she's in action," said one of the crew. "We are soon simply living in mud. Mud works all through her inside, in masses."

As smoothly as a ship sliding out of port, the tank got under way, traveling considerably faster than the passengers had expected possible.

When proceeding with portholes and doorways open, the interior is well ventilated, and the engines, over which two of the crew are continually tinkering, do not seem to be raising any very deafening din.

Like ship's officers on the bridge, two of the tank's masters are perched up forward, peering out ahead and coaxing various stunts out of the beast.

The power * * * lurking in its ponderous frame was evident when it first began to indulge in maneuvers. While gliding easily over the straightaway, at every turn it lurched heavily, exactly like a mammoth animal alive with a great deal more strength than it knew what to do with.

That the try-out might be complete, the tank took them like a giant locomotive engaged in a clumsy steep chase.

DEMOCRACY IN DANGER; WORLD FACING CRISIS

All That Believe in Republican Form of Government Have Fought for Imperiled.

RUSSELL SOUNDS CALL FOR RALLY TO CAUSE

Hour Has Struck for Final Decision Between Autocracy and Humanity.

"All that our fathers have fought and died for; all that men and women have fought and died for since the world began; all that is worth living for stands imperiled today in this greatest and final struggle between democracy and autocracy," Charles Edward Russell dramatically informed an audience which filled the Auditorium last evening.

"We are in the midst of the last decisive conflict between two great conceptions of government that never again can abide in the same world. Between these ideas from the very beginning there has been conflict.

"IF AUTOCRACY WINS IN THIS WAR THE WORLD GOES BACK TO THE DARKEST OF THE DARK AGES."

"NOW IS THE GREAT DECISIVE MOMENT IN THE HISTORY OF HUMANITY."

And some of the factors which threaten a decision for autocracy are: Pacifists, traitors, copperheads, the fools and the inefficient who have been elevated to public office.

These men; the things they say; the things they stand for are being used by Germany's gigantic machine to convince Russian democracy that no democracy exists in America; that this is a war of the munition makers; that the munition makers, having made their pile, are ready to make their peace; that American people are not with the American government; that American desires, or will, be forced to seek a separate peace.

"Thanks to the pacifists, we are without tools of defense—we have nothing but our courage, and OUR BARE HANDS," said Russell.

Is It a Rich Man's War?

Is this a rich man's war? he asked the workers who formed a large percentage of his audience.

"Since when have the rich made war on autocracy?"

"Who have always been first to suffer from oppression, tyranny and injustice—things inseparable from autocracy—the rich? No. Autocracies respect wealth, and they protect it. It is the poor that bear the burden."

"Who benefits most from that great instrument of democracy, the ballot box?"

"Is it the rich, or is it you, workers, who can hope for no future reform except through the ballot; who can expect no betterment but through the ballot?"

"It is democracy that protects the worker; it is democracy that stands between the worker and oppression, and THAT DEMOCRACY STANDS IN IMMINENT DANGER OF DESTRUCTION!"

"You stand right here and now, this very night, in danger of losing it. The Italian situation is intensely serious. The next news you will receive from Italy will tell of the fall of Venice. It is practically impossible for the French and British to get enough men to the Italian lines in time to save the day. I am convinced Italy is out of it. Then Germany will attack France from the south. France will be held as in a vise."

All Hinges on Russia.

"In this emergency," said Russell, "everything depends on Russia, and in Russia, the newest of all democracies, democracy is undermined by the assiduous dissemination of lies about the United States."

"German spies are using extracts from disloyal American newspapers, many of them owned by Germans."

"They are using resolutions from copperhead, pacifist peace conferences. They are quoting statements from traitor senators and representatives in congress."

"That is the principal reason why the Russian army is not fighting today. That is the reason Von Mackensen has been able to pour German and Austrian troops in on Italy and overwhelm her. He knows the Russian army will not fight because the Russian people do not want it to fight, and the Russian people do not want their army to fight because the German spy system has undermined their confidence in the democracy which they first looked to for leadership."

America Sole Hope.

"When Italy falls there is not one particle of hope in any other direction. God has selected us for this task. If I know Americans as I think I do, there is not a true American who will falter."

"Whatever shall be required of us to keep that flame of freedom burning in the world, that we shall give. But we must stand united."

"We must cast out from among us"

(Continued on Page Three)

W. S. S.

Special Dispatch from MILTON BRONNER, Of Our Washington Staff

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—Soon the whole country will be plastered with sensational signs like that at the top of this column.

Don't worry. It is no signal of German spies; neither is it a message of a counter-organization against German spies. Translated into plain English, the sign means simply: "WAR SAVINGS STAMPS!"

It is intended to stir the American people up to the realization that their quarters will make dollars and that their dollars multiplied four times and with 12 cents added in each case will purchase a \$4.12 war savings stamp which on January 1, 1923, will return them \$1.

The savings scheme has been so perfected that it is believed two billion dollars will be raised in this way to help pay for the war.

The plan for this kind of campaign originated in England, but the whole scheme was very much modified and improved here. In England there is a flat sale of a war savings certificate at a price equivalent to about \$2.87 1/2 in our money. In this country there is only a flat sale of a war savings stamp for \$4.12, but if a person has very slender means and still wants to lend the government his money, he can start by buying war thrift stamps at 25 cents each, trading these in for war savings stamps when he gets 16 of the thrift stamps.

For instance, during December and January next these 16 thrift stamps, plus 12 cents, will buy a war saving stamp.

The plan has been enormously successful in Great Britain, tapping sources of savings that were never reached at all by the regular war loans, just as it is hoped in this country to get support from people who could not afford to buy Liberty bonds. The campaign in Great Britain did not start until early in 1916 and by the end of June, last, over 110,000,000 war savings certificates had been sold, so that close to half a million dollars was raised in this way.

War savings associations were formed which encouraged their members to save from weekly wages and which did co-operative buying of war savings certificates. There are about 35,000 of these associations in England and Wales, and there are over 5,000 in Scotland.

It is estimated the total membership in Great Britain exceeds five million. In other words, it is definitely known that there are at least that number of Britons who are saving their money and steadily investing it in these little war papers.

One of the most striking things these associations did was to plaster England with posters that led people to think about cutting out useless expense. Premier Lloyd George was quoted to this effect:

"Extravagance costs blood—the blood of heroes."

Another one that made many Englishmen sit up and take notice read: "Don't ride a motor-car for pleasure."

And still another caused wide comment: "To dress extravagantly in war time is not only unpatriotic—it is bad form."

The American committee on war savings expects likewise to get busy with striking posters and slogans as soon as it gets its state and district organizations perfected. The chances are the billboards will constantly have upon them reminders that by saving their money and investing it in war certificates, people will be helping their government push the war to a speedy and successful end.

LARGE MAJORITY AT LOS ANGELES FOR BONE DRY FACTION

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 21.—Partial returns from 51 scattered precincts indicate that Los Angeles has adopted initiative ordinance number one limiting saloons after April 30, 1918, by a large majority, and has defeated two alternate measures of less stringent character by even larger votes.

IOWA OFFICIAL.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 21.—Constitutional prohibition was defeated by a majority of 822 votes, according to the official canvass made today by the state executive council of the recent election.

TO INITIATE CLASS

Rosebud Camp, W. O. W., Shows Rapid Growth

Another large class of candidates will be initiated Tuesday evening by Rosebud Camp No. 105, Woodmen of the World. This recent addition to Bismarck's fraternal family is growing rapidly and it has procured permanent quarters in the Knights of Columbus hall, Hatcher building.

WILL SPARE VENICE, SAY AUSTRIANS

Appeal from Vatican, it is Reported, Will Protect Art Treasures of World

POOR STRATEGY PROVES COSTLY TO INVADERS

Italians Inflict Terrible Carnage Upon the Armies of the Two Empires

TO HEED POPE'S PLEA.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The Vatican says that the Austrians have agreed to spare Venice in response to an appeal from the Vatican but says that all authority must be left in the hands of the patriarchy. It is certain, the newspaper adds, that Venice will not be defended in the event that a further retreat of the Italian forces becomes necessary.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 21.—Going to points along the Piave river, where the heaviest fighting has occurred, the Associated Press correspondent was told by officers of unusual circumstances connected with the engagement. The colonel commanding the Bersaglieri, who carried the only, said the strategy which the Austrians attempted turned the tide against them.

Try Deception.

In the fight on the cemetery road, it was suddenly observed early Saturday morning that a number of Austrians were coming toward the Italian lines with both hands up as though ready to surrender. For a moment it was believed the fight was over, and the enemy had capitulated. But it was then noticed that all the Austrian machine guns had been removed, and closer observation showed that behind this front line of men by their hands up followed lines of bayonets and machine guns.

The Italians let them come until the range was short and they were between two inflating lines. Then a deadly fire was opened on both sides, and the Austrians were mowed down in heaps.

CHECK BRITISH.

Berlin, Nov. 21.—German reserves checked the British in the rear positions after ground had been gained by the attackers, says today's official communication. The loss is announced of Marcoing, Graincourt, and portions of the permanently established works.

The situation on the Italian front is unchanged, the announcement says.

30 HOURS OUT, NO AGREEMENT UPON VERDICT

Jury in Grand Forks White Slave Drama Retires to Rest.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 21.—At 2:00 o'clock the jury retired for the night, after 12 hours of deliberation in the case of the government vs. Roy Spriggs, Wm. Hogg, Clifton Bridegman, Eugene Coulter and Paul Williams, charged with violation of the Mann white slave act.

At 8:20 o'clock the jury asked the court for further instructions on the law in one of the points charged in the indictment.

Uncle Sam Making Drive On Hindenberg Line Here

Pacifists, Traitors, Disloyalists, I. W. W., Peace Councillors and Others of Their ilk Learning that American People are Thoroughly Aroused and will Strike

NEARING DOESN'T SPEAK

Oakland, Calif., Nov. 21.—Professor Scott Nearing and his associates in the People's Council of America for democracy and terms of peace failed to appear at Blake hall last night for the meeting at which it was announced he would speak. About a hundred people gathered at the hall and waited in vain until a squad of police dispersed them. Assistant District Attorney Myron Harris and agents of the department of justice were also at the hall. Professor Nearing could not be found.

Miss Anita Whitney, treasurer of the council, stated last night that Nearing would speak at a meeting in San Francisco tonight.

MINNESOTAN ACCUSED

Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 21.—Frank Luckow, an old resident of this country and father of eleven children, today was placed on trial charged with disloyalty. It is charged in an indictment that he recently declared that if he were 20 years younger he would go back to Germany, his birthplace, and fight for the Kaiser. He is 57 years old.

John Watters testified that Luckow told him that the Germans would kill the American soldiers as fast as President Wilson could send them across the ocean.

Aberdeen, S. D., Nov. 21.—Two years in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and a fine of \$1,000 was the sentence handed down here today by Judge Youmans to Martin Gunderson and Stanley Brown, members of the I. W. W., convicted upon an indictment of conspiracy. Eleven other defendants also received sentences.

Restrict All Coal Supply To Minimum

Fuel Administrator Announces Rule Effective November 24 For Households

APPLIES IN PART TO LIGNITE ALSO

MAHER IN CHARGE.

Washington, Nov. 21.—John A. Maher, of Minneapolis, was put in charge of the fuel administration today of coal distribution and apportionment in the northwest. His headquarters will be in Washington. The fuel administration will lift within a few days the priority order by which all coal moving toward the Great Lakes ports must go through the northwestern states.

Capt. I. P. Baker, fuel administrator, has issued the following order which is of vast importance. It shows the necessity of fuel conservation. The order follows:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Lever Act, in order to prevent further irregularity in the distribution of the available supply of coal in North Dakota, an order has been made today, effective at midnight, Thursday, November 22, 1917, restricting the quantity of anthracite or bituminous coal, coke or briquettes, to be sold for household purposes to any purchaser at one time to 1,000 pounds, further restricting the quantity of coal, coke or briquettes of any kind, whether anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous or lignite, to be accumulated for any purpose, to the usual, reasonable requirements, for that purpose for a period of two months, and requiring all purchasers, except jobbers and retail dealers to make an application in writing setting forth the quantity of fuel on hand, the quantity consumed monthly, the kind of coal used last year, whether or not the purchaser has any unfilled orders outstanding, the quantity desired and the purpose for which it is desired.

The several chairmen of District committees of the United States Fuel Administration in North Dakota are being instructed today to pay particular attention to the enforcement of this order. Blank applications for coal to be signed by purchasers are being distributed for use in this connection throughout the state.

STATE WOULD APPLY ASSETS ON POLICIES

Insurance Department Seeking to Ascertain at Helena Work of Bankers' Ins. Co.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 21.—With the arrival here of representatives of the insurance departments of North and South Dakota, the joint investigation into the affairs of the Bankers' Insurance company of this city was begun today.

"We desire primarily to ascertain the assets of the company, with a view to having these assets applied upon the claims for losses," said A. R. Aslakson of Bismarck, deputy insurance commissioner of North Dakota G. C. Larton of Pierre, S. D., represents that state.

According to Mr. Aslakson, the company collected premiums in North Dakota aggregating about \$285,000. Its losses in that state, he said, are estimated at approximately \$1,425,000.

AMERICANS HAD NEAT TRAP SET FOR THEIR FOE

Germans, had they Ventured Into No-Man's Land, would Have Met Nice Surprise

SAMMY'S COUGH TIPS OFF PLOT TO TEUTONS

U. S. Troops Ambushed in Ruined Farm-House, Robbed of Prey by a Sneeze

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, (BY THE A. P.)—NOV. 21.—THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING ON THEIR LAST LINE OF DEFENSE AT ONE POINT OF THE BRITISH ATTACK.

MOVING ON MOSCOW

Washington, Nov. 21.—Swedish press reports on the situation in Russia, received by the State Department today, said General Kadegines with an army of Cossacks was moving against Moscow, where 8,000 persons were reported to have been killed in riots. The State Department has no official information to confirm the reports.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 21.—Only the fact that the Germans failed to venture into No Man's Land on a recent night saved them from an American surprise. One hundred and sixty men of the first battalion to enter the trenches for a week were given special training, and, after being transported to the front, received across No Man's Land and took positions in front of and in the German wire entanglements at a point where it had been discovered in a special task and the entire unit had rehearsed the part it intended to play. The Americans reached the positions soon after dark and remained in waiting all night, but not one German appeared.

The plan was to allow several groups of from ten to fifteen Germans to emerge and meet at a rendezvous. Then the Americans would fall upon the enemy and repay them fully for recent trench raids.

Cold Betrays Soldier

A cold, which a soldier caught in the trenches, brought him a wound in the hand and gave warning to a German patrol of an ambush on another night. An American patrol had arranged an ambush near a shell-

(Continued on Page Three)

MANY OF FIRST NORTH DAKOTA COMMISSIONED

Second Lieutenants Advanced to First, Sergeants Taken from Ranks of Non-Coms

Camp Mills, Nov. 21.—Because of the addition of many hundred of drafted men from California and many other western states yesterday to the North Dakota regiments in camp here many new officers were needed, and as a result 28 North Dakota commissioned and non-commissioned men were promoted according to a list made public here today.

The following second lieutenants were promoted to first lieutenants: LEO DOMINIK, Wabpeton. JAMES PRENTICE, Grafton. FAY ROSS, Valley City. JOHN FRANE, Bismarck. CYRIL PAGE, Grand Forks. EARL SOUTH, Grafton. MYRON GILBE, Fargo. JOHN TIMMERMAN, Mandan. CARL ERICKSON, Williston. JOHN NOLET, Jamestown. CHRIS KUNZ, Dickinson. ALLEN GILBERTSON, Hillsboro. EARL E. HANSON, Grand Forks. The following sergeants were made first lieutenants: CLAY ANDERSON, Grafton. ARCHIBALD MELCHIEP, Fargo. JOHN BUSCH, Valley City. The following sergeants were made second lieutenants: JAMES SOULES, Dickinson. HARLEY McREARY, Valley City. ELMER STOKER, Grafton. HARRY THOMPSON, Fargo. LESTER JEFFREY, Grafton. EDWARD ANDERSON, Williston. PETER BAKER, Bismarck. PETER KLICK, Mandan. FRED KELLLOGG, Jamestown. THOMAS RADY, Valley City. WALLACE MORDEN, Williston. GEORGE FISCHER, Wabpeton. ARTHUR H. SERUMGARD, Devils Lake. EDWIN KNUDSON, Hillsboro. MELVIN HANSON, Grand Forks. WILMER ELTON, Grand Forks. CARL J. LANTZ, Minot. PERCY ROBINS, Minot. PAUL ERB, Dickinson. CLARENCE HESSEL, Grand Forks. ARTHUR KELLY, Grand Forks.